

Probable Extension of Time

Our readers are generally aware, for they have been repeatedly notified of the fact, that under the provisions of the pension law of January 25, 1879, (pensions for the late war only,) date from the discharge or death of the soldier, if applied for before July 1, 1880. If the claim should not be filed prior to that date, pension can only commence from the date of filing the application. Now, in conversation with influential members of Congress of both political parties, during the last session, we gathered the impression that at the next meeting of Congress this time for filing in order to secure the amount due from the date of the discharge or death of the soldier will be extended. Soldiers, let candidates for the House of Representatives in all parts of the country understand your wishes in regard to this matter. Forward then your claims as usual, in order that they may be speedily taken up when Congress as aforesaid grants this extension. No statutes of limitation should defeat the rights of the men who saved this Republic.

Deserters at Large from the Volunteer Service.

The Secretary of War has recently issued an order that no further dishonorable discharges shall be granted to those who appear on the records of the War Department as deserters at large from the volunteer service during the late war of the rebellion.

The effect of this order will be to deprive many brave soldiers and their heirs of the pension they might otherwise have received, but it is confidently hoped that Congress will direct dishonorable discharges to be issued as before.

Of course those who have been charged with desertion and afterwards received either an honorable or a dishonorable discharge, and also those borne as deserters at large who can prove to the satisfaction of the War Department that the charge of desertion is borne against them was erroneously made and is contrary to fact, are not affected by this order of the Secretary. The last class can obtain honorable discharges.

We would not dissuade those of this at present excluded class from filing applications for pension as Congress will most probably grant them relief.

The United States and Europe.

We number now nearly or quite 50,000,000 people. A hundred millions could be sustained, without increasing the area of a single farm or adding one to their number, by bringing our product up to the average standard of reasonable good agriculture; and then there might remain for export twice the quantity we now send abroad, to feed the hungry in foreign lands. No longer divided by the curse of slavery, this Nation is now united by bonds of mutual interest and of common speech, tied by the iron band of 85,000 miles of railway and is yet only beginning to feel the vital power and grandeur of a truly national existence. What may be the future of this land few can yet conceive. Texas alone comprises as much territory as the German Empire, England and Wales combined. Texas has now about 2,000,000 people within her boundaries; the Empire of Germany, England and Wales, about 67,000,000. The good land in Texas is equal in area to the good land in Germany and Great Britain. Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa combined more than equal France in area and possess more fertile land. Only twenty-five years ago John Brown and his companions redeemed Kansas from slavery; Nebraska was then indicated on our own maps as a part of "the Great American Desert," and Iowa had scarcely become a State. Their population may now be 2,500,000. France has 37,000,000. The great middle section of Tennessee, Northern Georgia, Western Carolina and Southern Virginia has been hemmed in by the curse of slavery, and is yet a *terra incognita*, but it is replete with wealth in minerals, in timber, and in fertile valleys of almost unequalled climate for health and vigor. This section is almost equal to the Austrian Empire in its area, and more than equal in its resources. It has a sparse population of only one or two millions. The Austrian Empire has over 37,000,000. The healthy upland country of Georgia, Alabama and the Carolinas, contains vast areas of fertile woodland, which can be bought by the hundred thousand acres at half a dollar, or 25¢, an acre, on which sheep and cotton thrive equally as well. The sections are being slowly occupied by white farmers, and wait for immigrants who can bring them to use. In a few short years, sheep, fed mainly upon the kernel of the cotton-seed and upon the grasses that follow the cotton, will send to market for the same fields, alternately occupied, as much wool as cotton. This warm section is more than equal to Italy in area; it has perhaps 2,000,000 people. Italy contains 27,000,000. The fertile lands of the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia, and along the Potomac in Maryland, more than equal Belgium. They may contain half a million of people. Belgium has more than 5,000,000. In the consideration of this problem of productive capacity, there are other factors of the greatest importance. What are the burdens to be born by our people compared to others? What is the mortgage on this land that we possess?

A Dream Realized.

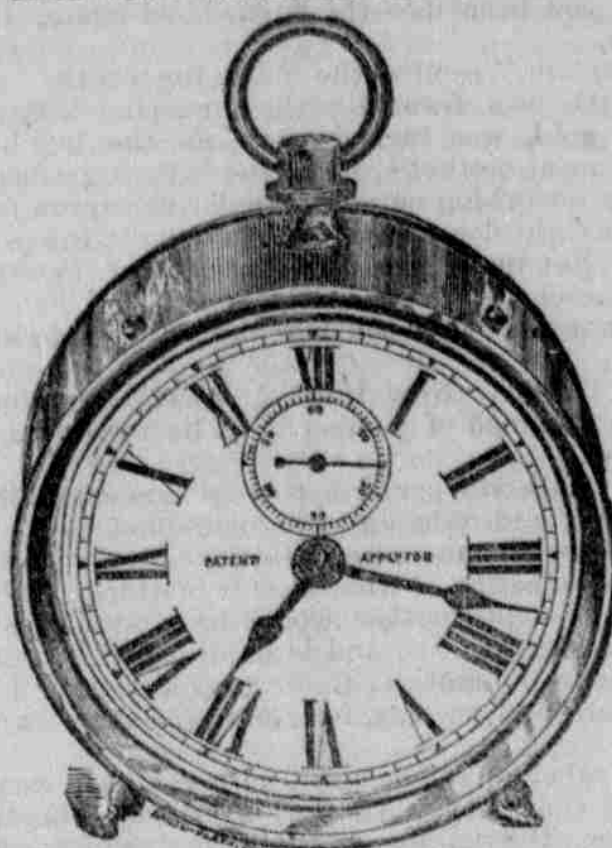
Here is something rich and original, which comes from a correspondent in "Old Georgia":

Three negroes in the northern part of Georgia, started from their cabins in the evening on a "possum hunt." During the night two good fat opossums were captured, one of which they ate for supper, and, as all three of the hunters lived in different cabins a discussion arose as to who should possess the remaining opossum. After much talk and deliberation Bese said: "Gemen! I tells you wot ter do: I se gwinner settle it. We must lay down an' dream; in der mornin' each mus' tell his dream, an' de nigger dat dreams de mos' and biggest gets de possum. They all agreed and went to sleep. In the morning when they woke, Bese asked: "Well, Jim, wot did you dream?" Said Jim: "I got dat possum, sure, honey; I dreamed I was in Washington, an' yer knows dat big capitol buildin' da is got dar? Well, sar, I dreamed I seed dat buildin' a bein' drawed down to Georgy, by two muskeeters." "What!" said Nimrod, "I beats dat! I dreamed I had 'er pocket-book full er elephants." "Yer bofe done did well," said Bese, "but I beats yer bofe, fer when I drapt on der groun' ter res' I was so 'sausted dat I got up in der night an' et de possum." Bese too, had just "done gone and done it."

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Read what those who have purchased say of the Clock:

BOCA, CAL., Jan. 20, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

SIR: THE TRIBUNE clock came to hand in due season and in good running order. It is a perfect little gem. I would not take a five-dollar gold-piece for it. Also THE TRIBUNE came on good time. Every soldier who was in the Union army ought to take THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE paper. Yours, with respect,

J. D. FERGUSON

HOWARD, ELK CO., KAN., Feb. 20, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

SIR: We received the TRIBUNE clock in good running order, and are much pleased with it. It runs well, keeps good time, and is a perfect beauty. We also received THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE paper in good time. We are abundantly satisfied with both. Yours truly,

MRS. JOHN STANDLEY.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 22, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

SIR: Your clock came to hand and is a splendid article. The box in which the clock was enclosed is worth the money. My children would not take any money for it. I have shown it to my neighbors, and they are determined to have some clocks. Your paper also came. I think that every soldier in this country ought to take it, above all others, as it advocates our rights. In case Bentley's bill passes, work for a National Almshouse for our poor soldiers. Yours truly,

JAMES HIGGINS.

ELLSWORTH, MAINE, Feb. 2, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

THE TRIBUNE clock arrived in good condition. It is a neat, easy, pretty, and useful article, and ticks as merrily as a kitten at play. It is really quite a social companion to have in an office, and not so troublesome as a watch, at you can set or hang it any place, and it occupies but little space. All neatly closed up, so that dust and dirt will not affect it any more than a watch. If I get subscribers enough to pay shall order another one. Yours truly,

A. F. BURNHAM.

NORTH WILBRAHAM, MASS., Feb. 2, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

DEAR SIR: I received the clock and it is right. It is a little beauty and an ornament to any house. It has a musical tick, is good company, and, in fact, is all you claim for it. Accept my thanks. Yours truly,

W. A. RICE.

KANSAS, BARBOUR CO., WEST VA., March 12, 1880.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

SIR: My clock came to hand in running order. I would not take five dollars for it. It is as you have recommended it, "a perfect gem." I am also well pleased with your paper, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. It is a very interesting little sheet. All the objection I can make, it don't come often enough for me. I generally wear one entirely out before the next one comes. Yours truly,

MOSES BOWMAN.

Almost every mail brings such approvals of the clock as are above shown. Now let all who wish the clock and paper subscribe at the above rates, as recently we received from our manufacturers the following notice:

"In consequence of the steady advance in the costs of raw material and labor, we wish to inform you that the prices of our manufactures are subject to change without notice. Should we be obliged to advance the prices of the same, you may be assured that the advance will be only sufficient to cover the increased cost of production. We shall always endeavor to make our prices as low as the quality of the goods will permit."

The National Tribune and other Newspapers.

We club with all the leading papers of the country, at reduced rates, among which may be named the Times, Herald, Sun, World, Graphic, Puck, Agricultural, and Harper's and Frank Leslie's publications of New York; the Age, Times, Press, Lady's Book of Philadelphia; Commercial, Gazette, and Enquirer of Cincinnati; Tribune, Times, and Inter-Ocean of Chicago; Republican and Globe-Democrat of St. Louis; Hawkeye of Burlington; Free Press of Detroit; News of Danbury, &c., &c. Parties wishing to subscribe to any of these papers, in connection with this paper, will find it to their interest to address us.

NATIONAL TRIBUNE CO.,
Washington, D. C.

CLAIMS! CLAIMS!

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

OFFICES, 615, 15 Street, (Citizens National Bank.)

Washington, D. C.

P. O. Drawer 325.

Pensions.

If wounded, injured, or have contracted any disease, however slight the disability, apply at once. Thousands entitled.

Heirs.

Widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers, and minor brothers and sisters, in the order named, are entitled.

War of 1812.

All surviving officers and soldiers of this war, whether in the military or naval service of the United States, who served fourteen (14) days; or, if in a battle or skirmish for a less period, and the widows of such who have not remarried, are entitled to a pension of eight dollars a month. Proof of loyalty is no longer required in these claims.

Increase of Pensions.

Pension laws are more liberal now than formerly, and many are now entitled to a higher rate than they receive.

Restoration to Pension Roll.

Pensioners who have been unjustly dropped from the pension roll, or whose names have been stricken therefrom by reason of failure to draw their pension for a period of three years, or by reason of re-enlistment, may have their pensions renewed by corresponding with this house.

Land Warrants.

Survivors of all wars from 1790 to March 3, 1855, and certain heirs are entitled to one hundred and sixty acres of land, if not already received. Soldiers of the late war not entitled. Land warrants purchased for cash at the highest market rates, and assignment perfected. Correspondence invited.

Prisoners of War.

Ration money promptly collected.

Furlough Rations.

Amounts due collected without unnecessary delay. Such claims cannot be collected without the furlough.

Horses Lost in Service.

Claims of this character promptly attended to.

Bounty and Pay.

Collections promptly made.

Property taken by the Army in States not in Insurrection.

Claims of this character will receive special attention.

In addition to the above we prosecute military and naval claims of every description, procure Patents, Trade-marks, Copyrights, attend to business before the General Land Office and other bureaus of the Interior Department, and all the departments of the Government.

We invite correspondence from all interested, assuring them of the utmost promptitude, energy, and thoroughness in all matters intrusted to our hands.

GEO. E. LEMON.

REFERENCES.

As this may reach the hands of some persons unacquainted with this House, we append hereto, as specimens of the testimonials in our possession, copies of letters from several gentlemen of political and military distinction, and widely known throughout the United States:

BEDEVIERE, ILLINOIS, October 24, 1875.

I take great pleasure in recommending Captain George E. LEMON, now of Washington, D. C., to all persons who may have claims to settle or other business to prosecute before the Departments at Washington. I know him to be thoroughly qualified, well acquainted with the laws, and with Department rules in all matters growing out of the late war, especially in the Paymaster's and Quartermaster's offices. I have had occasion to employ him for friends of mine, also, in the soliciting of patents, and have found him very active, well-informed, and successful. As a gallant officer during the war, and an honorable and successful practitioner, I recommend him strongly to all who may need his services.

S. A. HURLBUT, M. C.

Fourth Congressional District, Illinois,
Late Major-General U. S. Vols.

CITIZEN NATIONAL BANK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 17, 1879.

Captain GEORGE E. LEMON, attorney and agent for the collection of war claims at Washington City, is a thorough, able and exceedingly well-informed man of business, of high character and entirely responsible. I believe that the interests of all having war claims requiring adjustment cannot be confided to safer hands.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,

President.

W. F. ROACH,

Secretary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1875.

From several years' acquaintance with Captain George E. LEMON, of this city, I cheerfully commend him as a gentleman of integrity and worth, and well qualified to attend to the collection of Bounty and other claims against the Government. His experience in that line give him superior advantages.

W. P. SPRAGUE, M. C.

Fifteenth District of Ohio.

JAS. D. STRAWBRIDGE, M. C.

Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1878.

We, the undersigned, having an acquaintance with Captain GEORGE E. LEMON for the past few years, and a knowledge of the systematic manner in which he conducts his extensive business, and of his reliability for fair and honorable dealings connected therewith, cheerfully commend him to claimants generally.

A. V. RICE, Chairman.

Committee on Invalid Pensions, House Reps.

W. F. SLEMONS, M. C.

Second District of Ark.

W. P. LYNDE, M. C.

Fourth District of Wis.

R. W. TOWNSHEND, M. C.

Nineteenth District of Ill.

Any person desiring information as to my standing and responsibility will on request, be furnished with satisfactory reference in his vicinity or Congressional District.